

and very much rounded, the outer rectrices being more than an inch and a half shorter than the middle. The total length of the skin of the female was $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of the wing 6.

The following extracts were read from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Dr. J. Anderson, F.Z.S., Director of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, dated June 17th, 1871:—

“I have received a specimen of a short-tailed *Macacus* from Bhamô unlike any Monkey I know, but more allied to *M. nemestrinus* than to *M. leoninus*. It is a hill Monkey. I first became acquainted with the species in the hills to the east of Bhamô and obtained a specimen, which I sent down to Bhamô to wait my return from Yunnan. When I got back to Bhamô I was told that the Monkey had died and had been buried. About a year and a half after my visit to Bhamô a Mr. Stewart, from Rangoon, visited it and brought away the specimen that is now in my possession, and which exactly resembles the specimen I sent to Bhamô from the Kakyen hills—so much so, indeed, that I am inclined to the belief that my lost pet has been restored to me. The following is its description:—

“*MACACUS BRUNNEUS*, sp. nov.

“Body short and stout; head rather large; limbs short, stout, and powerful; hands and fingers short, the latter rather full and much like those of *Simia*. The fingers are very sparsely clad, covered on their flesh-coloured upper surfaces with a few longish greyish-yellow hairs, which are more numerous on the toes. The terminal phalanges of each extremity are nude. The face is reddish flesh-coloured, the tint being most intense round about the eyes. The centre of the upper eyelid transversely has a bluish tint, the remainder being red. The muzzle is short, moderately pointed, and abruptly truncated. The lips are moderately full, and the chin is rather bulging. The nose is but slightly prominent, and marked at its apex by a vertical, longitudinal fine groove. The eyes are large and soft in expression, as in *Simia satyrus*. The face is much wrinkled transversely. Ear rather large, with an almost rounded outline, but with a small rather pointed projection posteriorly at the junction of the posterior and superior margins; it is quite nude on its posterior surface, and with only a few straggling greyish-yellow hairs on its outer aspect. Fur long, thick, and woolly, longest on the back ($2\frac{3}{8}$ inches), shoulders, limbs, and shortest and most dense on the sacral region. Chin and throat almost bare. Hair sparse on the chest and abdomen. A single flesh-coloured callosity below the tail triangular in form, the apex of the triangle being placed downwards; greatest transverse breadth 2 inches, greatest length 2 inches. The hair on the head is parted longitudinally down the centre on the anterior half of the head above the bridge of the nose, the hair being directed outwards on either side. General colour dark brown, darkest on the head, rump, and arms, paler on the sides of the

head and on the under surface and on the feet, in which localities it is washed with yellowish.

	inches.
“Length along side from snout to root of tail.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tail.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of anterior extremity.....	11
—— of humerus	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
—— of radius	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— of middle finger.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— of hinder extremity	12 $\frac{1}{8}$
—— of femur	5
—— of tibia and fibula	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— of middle toe.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— of thumb (three phalanges)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— of great toe (three phalanges)	2
—— of hind foot	4 $\frac{6}{8}$
—— of hand	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Tip of snout to anterior margin of ear	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Girth round occiput and over mouth	13 $\frac{3}{8}$
Posterior angle of eye to anterior margin of ear	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Internal angle of eye to anterior extremity of nasal septum..	1
Breadth across nostrils	$\frac{1}{2}$
—— between eyes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Girth round muzzle halfway between nostrils and eye.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Transverse length of eye	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Occipital protuberance to anterior ridge (superciliary) of frontal	5 $\frac{6}{8}$
Breadth across molars	3
Girth round arm below elbow	5
—— round chest $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below nipple.....	12 $\frac{3}{8}$

“This Monkey is very gentle and docile; and its manners strongly recall to me those of an Orang I once had for nearly a year in my possession.”

In a subsequent communication (dated Calcutta, September 27th) Dr. Anderson enclosed some photographs of the same Monkey, and stated that he had received a second specimen of the same species from Cachar. This was younger than the former, but differed only in its smaller size and lighter-coloured fur. From information recently received, Dr. Anderson believed that it would be found that this Monkey was not uncommon in the hilly parts of Assam, and doubtless extended thence to the eastern banks of the Irrawaddy.

Mr. Selater called the attention of the Meeting to the reported existence in Northern Queensland of an undescribed animal of about the size of a Dingo (*Canis dingo*), of which no specimen had yet been obtained by naturalists. In reply to some inquiries on this subject lately addressed to Mr. Brinsley G. Sheridan, Police Magistrate of Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, Queensland, Mr. Selater has received the following letter, dated August 2nd, 1871:—

“SIR,—I fear you must have misunderstood Mr. Arthur Scott